

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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SWEET PHYLLIS.

A PASTORAL.

With cowslips in her flaxen hair,
In straightly-hanging gown o' blue,
A crook within her illy hand,
A silver bucklin on her shoe—

She sits upon a daisied bank,
Her fluffy flock are feeding near;
Her heart calls over, like a bird:
"On, Colin, Colin, Colin dear!"

"My love a blue-eyed shepherd is,
He leads his flock on yonder lea;
I am a simple shepherdess,
But Colin came a-wooing me!"

Dear Colin stands amongst his flock,
And staves across the meadow gate;
He's sweet Phyllis' gown o' blue,
An I leaves his lambkins at her feet.

"Oh, Colin, Colin, Colin dear!"
Sweet Phyllis hears her heart repeat.
She starts and blinks, for she sees
Her own dear Colin at her feet.

A patterning of little hoofs,
Two tiny voices crisp with dew,
A bleating at the meadow gate,
And Colin's sheep are coming, too.—
—Mary E. Wilkins in *Century Magazine*.

FOSIL MAN TRACKS.

Dr. H. W. Harkness has read a paper before the California Academy of Sciences on the recent discovery of footprints in the sandstone of the yard of the Nevada State Prison. In the course of this paper he said:

"We find in the lowest strata, exposed by the workmen, numerous fresh-water shells, which are those of a mussel, of the genus 'Anodonta.' At an elevation of thirteen feet above these is found another strata in which, in addition to the shells of Anodonta, we find a species of Physa. This discovery is of additional interest from the fact that Clarence King reports that he found no fresh-water shells in the region excepting those of Planorbis. It should be mentioned that the floor or area of the yard we are now studying bears evidence of having been slightly tilted at a period subsequent to its deposition. It also gives evidence of having been at one time the shore of some lake, or, perhaps, pond, local and isolated as its level was above that of Lake Lahontan. Presumably we stand on the shore of this ancient pond or lake, and as we look about us we see the footprints of a variety of animals, among which we recognize those of the mammoth, the deer, the wolf, those of many birds, apparently those of a horse, and, most important of all, what seems to be the imprints of the sandaled foot of man.

"There are six series of the tracks of man. Each of these series is represented by a number of footprints (from eight to seventeen) in regular order, and each showing more or less plainly the imprint of a sandal. Besides this, in one of the series there is a marked difference in the form of the sandal. The first of these series which we examined is to be seen emerging, as it were, from the southern side of the yard, and where the cliff is fifteen feet in height above the tracks. This series consists of twelve tracks, to which number four were subsequently added by tunneling into the rock. These tracks were evidently made in a layer of sediment of perhaps two inches in depth, for below this layer we find the compact sandstone. In each instance the mud had been raised by the pressure of the foot into a ridge which entirely surrounded it. This mud is only partially solidified, and is still fakey and easily broken on exposure. Each of the imprints furnishes us with evidence, as we believe, that the feet of the one making the tracks were protected by sandals.

"In no single impression, perhaps, do we find conclusive evidence of this fact, but when we study them as a whole we find that that which is wanting in one is furnished by others which follow. In nearly all the toe portion of the sandal is well shown, it being as smooth as the work of a mason for the distance of two or three inches. Backward from the toe we generally find the impression of the outer portion of the sandal. When studied as a whole we can determine with a good deal of exactness the actual length and breadth of the sandal, which we find to be nineteen inches in length, eight inches at the ball of the foot, while the heel is six inches in breadth. In its outline it follows clearly the shape of the human foot. From the great toe outward there is a really graceful curve, which draws in toward the heel; while from the great toe inward the line is drawn toward the instep, and thence in an onward curve to the heel. In one series this curve is deeper, showing a slightly different form of sandal. The average length of the stride is two feet three inches. The distance between the feet or the straddle is eighteen inches.

"It seems very important to know if there were more footprints of the same series still running on into and under this rock face. To determine this fact Mr. Garrard, who was anxious to assist us in every way possible, immediately commenced a tunnel upon the line of the prints of the same series, if such existed. In this effort he was completely successful, bringing to view four other footprints, three of which were more perfect than those which had been previously exposed. One of the four, owing to a fault of the rock, was too obscure to be of value. Of this series we secured twelve more or less perfect casts in plaster.

"One marked feature is that in all of these tracks the toes turn well outward, which is not as a rule the habit of the North American Indian. Within a few paces of the prints we have described is to be found another series of tracks made by an individual who was walking in deeper mud, which clung to and closed in upon the foot. Seven or eight such are to be seen in regular order, and then the track, like the one previously described, is lost in the ledge.

toward which the steps are tending. Three of these are somewhat smaller than the one described, while one has a sandal more curved than that of his fellows. These are lost in the ledge, where they may be followed by future explorations. These prints appear to be upon a floor a few inches lower than the one first described.

"Returning now to our first described tracks, we find at a distance of ten or twelve paces other tracks, which we suppose to have been made by mammoth. They are in regular order and a great number, with an average stride of our feet four and a half inches. The foot is twenty-one inches in diameter. They were found imprinted on what is now pretty compact sand-stone. We find no distinct traces of toes, but only a general outline of the foot.

"Besides the above described tracks there were tracks of some wading birds, as before mentioned. These did not seem to differ much in form and size from those of the same order now living. Several quite distinct tracks of deer are also to be seen. Others, again, were found which in size and length of stride much resemble those of a wolf. At one point these tracks may be traced for a distance of twenty feet, where they also are lost in the ledge. There are also a few poorly-defined imprints of what we believe to be a horse. Near the western limit we find clear indications of animals having wallowed and lain in the soft mud.

"There have been, we believe, but two objections thus far raised against the claim that the imprints first described were those of man. First, that the colossal size of the sandal will be likely to cause doubts in the minds of many. Secondly, that the space between the feet, or, as it is called, the straddle, is so marked as to create a suspicion that they were those of an animal other than of man.

"To the first objection we reply that for the protection of his feet the primitive man would naturally select the sandal. In fashioning this sandal of wood, it is reasonable to suppose that with his gouges of obsidian he would cut out hollow to correspond to the size of his foot, leaving a raised border which might serve as a protection to the side of his foot, as well as to the heel and toe. Its raised border would be so great as to be of service in securing the thongs by which the sandal was attached to the foot. Some such plan must, we think, have been adopted for securing the sandal, as we find no indication of holes in the bottom of the sandal through which thongs might be passed to fasten it to the feet.

"Taking this view of the case, it seems to be apparent that to protect a foot of twelve or thirteen inches he would be likely to fashion a sandal of nearly if not quite the proportions of the one shown by the impression.

"While it must be admitted that the print of the sandaled foot is unusually large, much larger, in fact, than the leather sandals worn by the Mexican Indians or the straw sandals of the Japanese, yet the sandal is but that of the average man of five feet ten inches in height."

A Would-Be Charlotte Corday.

Recent events in France have again brought to the notice of the world that most marvelous woman of modern times, Louise Michel. While it is not wise to take her at the estimate of her friends, who look upon her as a veritable saint, nor of her enemies, who describe her as a human devil, it is safe to say that since the time of Charlotte Corday, who stabbed the fiend Marat, there has been no woman in France who exerted the influence over the masses that Louise Michel does. There is no French orator to whose eloquence the French people listen as eagerly as they do to hers, and when speaking, she has them completely under her control. By the Government she is more feared than Rochefort, or any other of the communist leaders.

This remarkable woman is now forty-seven years old, though she looks to be older. She was born in the Department of Marne, in the old Province of Champagne, noted for its sparkling wines. She was of lowly birth, her parents being, it is said, natives of Belgium, who crossed over into France and sought to improve their condition in the wine-growing regions. Louise's father died when she was a little girl, and she was left to the tender care of her mother, who was mistress of general work at the chateau of a titled and illustrious family. Though ignorant, she was honest and industrious, and these principles she instilled into her fatherless daughter.

Louise was comely and bright, and early attracted the attention of the ladies of the family, who made a pet of her. As she grew older she acquired refined tastes and elegant manners, and was made a companion by the noble ladies, who taught her many accomplishments.

When Louise was about seventeen, the son of her master returned from school, and charmed by her beauty, winning manners, intelligence and wit, spent much of his time in her society. This companionship proved disastrous to Louise, for when he pretended to love her she believed him, and in return loved him with all the ardor of a trusting young girl who had never heard of, much less observed or experienced, the faithlessness of titled youth who seek alliances with those whom they consider beneath them in the social scale. Louise soon awakened from her delusion, and within a year from the time when the young nobleman became interested in her, she suddenly left the chateau, with her few worldly goods in a small bundle, and made her way to Paris. There

she secured a position as assistant teacher in a small school in the suburb of Montmartre, which is largely inhabited by laboring people, where she remained for years. While teaching she was frequently brought into contact with the poor, of whom there were many, and saw so much of their hardships and sorrow that all her naturally sympathetic nature was aroused in their behalf. She spent much time among them, nursing the sick and helping the needy as far as her limited time and means would permit. She was to these poor people a ministering angel, and they naturally came to love her.

Louise believed the working classes to be cruelly oppressed, and also that if the oppression were removed they would be prosperous and happy. In the course of a few years she began attending the meetings of the Communists, and their fervid harangues gradually inspired her with mortal hatred of the rich. She also acquired an intense dislike to the church, in whose doctrines she had been piously instructed by her pious mother, and, like most of the Communists, is now a violent atheist.

Louise's revolutionary spirit grew and intensified for years. At one time she advocated the assassination of Napoleon III., and went from one club to another offering herself and her dagger for the purpose, but the offer was declined.

The communal uprising of 1871 gave her the great opportunity to appear before the world as a revolutionary leader. She believed that the day for France to be delivered from the bondage of her oppressors had come, and that it behooved her to do her utmost for the cause in which her whole soul was enlisted, declaring that "This is not the hour for protest, appeal, or exhortation; this is the hour for fiery resolve and fearless deed."

When the people rose against Versailles she joined them. She fought desperately and with mad daring in the most exposed situations, and performed prodigies of valor. She was even more influential with her tongue than with her arms, and when her comrades turned to fly from the troops she taunted them with cowardice, and hurrying to the cannon which they had deserted she loaded it herself and fired it again and again at the advancing enemy, refusing to surrender until finally she was wounded and taken prisoner while unconscious.

Louise was anxious to die for her country, and when, having been tried by court-martial, and condemned to die, her sentence was commuted to transportation for life in consideration of her sex, she protested against the reprieve, and even addressed a letter to Victor Hugo, imploring him to save her from surviving her lost cause. With the lapse of time she became more reconciled to her reprieves, and hoped that the Commune might have another chance, which hope she now seems to think is possible of being realized. Upon the eve of her departure for New Caledonia she said to those about her: "We shall come back, be sure of that! The torch of the Commune will be relighted; we shall do our work better next time. We shall yet be recognized as the deliverers of our common country."

During her exile Louise succeeded in retaining the favor of her followers in France, and when she returned with her fellow-exiles, she was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of regard and affection. Her influence since her return to France has, if that were possible, been more powerful than during the reign of the Commune, and her denunciations of the Government and Gambetta, whom she styles the worst foe of the Republic and Gambettism the sum of all evils, have been unceasing, and it would appear from recent events have made their impression upon the laboring people.

Louise Michel has during her eventful lifetime endured anxiety and suffering, and passed through many dangers, but the ardor of her youth is not quenched nor her imperious will broken, and though her face when in repose is thin and haggard and her hair streaked with gray, when she stands before the people to speak to them her voice is found to be still strong and resonant, and her countenance kindles and her youth appears to return. Though mistaken, she evidently believes that all that she declares is absolutely right and true, and while she lives and has the power to speak, should be a constant source of anxiety to the rulers of the Republic.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

The Zunis on Witchcraft.

They had been told of the persecution of the witches at Salem, and as witchcraft is a capital crime in Zuni, they heartily commanded the work, and said that it was on account of the energetic steps taken in those times that the Americans were prosperous to-day, and rid of the curse of witchcraft. At the public reception held for them in Salem, when told they were in the famous city of the witches, they fell into an animated discussion of the matter among themselves there on the platform. Kasi-si, when invited to address the audience, preached a little sermon on witchcraft, which would have pleased old Cotton Mather himself. He thanked the good people of Salem for the service they had done the world, and gave them some advice how to deal with witchcraft should it ever trouble them again. "Be the witches or wizards your dearest relatives or friends, consider not your own hearts," said he, "but remember your duty and spare them not; put them to death."—*The Century*.

Our Beef Prospects.

General James S. Brisbin, writing from Fort Keogh, says: While the manufacturing and cereal and vegetable interests of the United States have advanced fairly, the stock interests have comparatively stood still. We are today raising beef for only 40,000,000 of people, whereas we should be raising beef for \$80,000,000. The reasons for this are various, chief of which is the fact of the scarcity of land in the East. Farmers have found that in heavily populated districts it does not pay them to raise cattle. The large number of acres required for grazing purposes is incompatible with small farms, and to stall-feed in large numbers is not practicable. So the Eastern farmer devotes his land to cereals and vegetables, and often buys his own beef. The distance of the plains from the East and the danger from Indians have heretofore deterred Eastern capitalists from seeking investments in stock-raising out West. Happiness that difficulty is now removed. The railroads have opened up the West, and the Indians, with the exception of a few in Arizona, have been conquered. The pastoral lands of the West have never been understood or appreciated by the people of this country or the Government. The day will come when the National Treasury will derive more taxes from the grazing country than the best agricultural regions. These arid plains so long considered worthless are the natural meat-producing lands of America, and in a few years fifty million people will draw their beef from them. Where are the great grazing grounds do you ask? They are in Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Washington and Idaho.

The whole United States contains 3,603,884 square miles, of which 1,500,000 square miles is set down as grazing lands. The best ranges are on the Rio Grande, Neches, San Antonio, Guadalupe, Colorado, Brazos, Trinity, Main Red, Washita, Canadian, Cimarron, Arkansas, Smoky Hill, Saline, Solomon Fork, Republican, North and South Platte, Loup Forks, Niobrara, White Earth, Big Cheyenne, Little Missouri, Powder River, Tongue, Rosebud, Big Horn, Wind Rivers, Yellowstone, Milk River, Muscleshell, Marias, Jefferson, Missouri, Madison, Gallatin and Columbia. Of the smaller streams on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains we have the Blue Waters, Cold Water, Hill Creek, Raw Hide, Muddy, Willow, Shawnee, Slate, Sweetwater, Ash Pumpkin, Laramie, Carter, Cottonwood, Horseshoe, Elkham, Deer Creek, Medicine Bow, Rock Creek, Douglas, Lodge Pole, Big Laramie, Little Laramie, Horse Creek, Beaver, Pawnee, Crow, Lone Tree, Big Beaver, Bijou, Kiowa, Bear Creek, Big Thompson and Cache la Poudre. The grazing lands on the Platte, Powder and Tongue, amount to over twenty-two million acres, and are the best I know of. For at least ten years yet I look for high prices in beef. Eastern capital is so conservative it will be slow to come West and engage in stock-raising, and only Eastern capital can raise beef in sufficient quantities on the plains to reduce the price.

A good many cattle companies have been formed of late years, and, so far as I know, all are doing well. We have several here in Montana, and they are able to declare an annual dividend of twenty-five per cent, besides reserving a handsome surplus for increasing the herds. It is a remarkable fact that there is more English capital at present invested in cattle-growing in the United States than American money. This year the Englishmen are reaping rich reward for their enterprise, and are selling Americans beef at six cents per pound, live weight, which cost them less than two cents to raise. There is really no immediate occasion for a demand for cattle, as cattle are not yet scarce as to create any great stress in the meat market. But the speculators have got hold of the fact that there are too few cattle in America for the population, and they are using it to fill their pockets. We must have more cattle, more cattle-raisers and more capital with which to raise cattle.

For the next ten years I believe cattle-raising will be one of the most lucrative callings in the United States, and those who have the good fortune to be able to engage in it will rapidly grow rich. The best way is to associate capital and raise cattle in large numbers. It costs no more to take care of three thousand steers than it does one thousand, and the profits are more than three times as large. In starting it is simply a question of money to buy cows and bulls for stock purposes. In 1840 there were 4,87,000 milch cows in the United States; in 1850 there were 6,386,094; in 1860, 8,728,863; in 1870, 10,000,000, and in 1880, 11,000,000. There cannot now be less than 15,000,000 cows in America, and these, if properly handled, will soon stock the country with sufficient beef to bring the price within the reach of the poorest man and his family. The first step is to stop killing female calves. Every female calf should be saved. The Western stock men have begun this, and already it is almost impossible for butchers to purchase calves for veal. In the West it is not so difficult to raise cattle for beef as in the East. The cattle run out all winter long, and no shelter or food is required for them except that which nature provides. Every year the stock men start the story East for the benefit of the "tenderfeet," that that the stock business is overdone, and the ranges are all taken. This is done to prevent new men from going into the business. The stock men know they have a good thing, and wish to keep it as long as possible.

They would like to see beef at per pound, and would ask \$100 for a steer worth \$10 without the slightest compunction of conscience if they thought they could get it. If I had two or three thousand head of cattle I doubt if I would write this letter, but on ordinary, not having any herd of my own, I am only interested in getting beef as cheaply as possible from those who have herds. I hope soon to see more people and more capital in cattle raising, and beef brought to some reasonable price by reason of its abundance, and I have no hesitation in saying that associated capital engaged in beef-raising out West will pay an annual dividend of twenty-four per cent, if it is at all properly managed.

The Newer Arithmetic.

A member of the Common Council promises the appointment of public weigher to seven men; that of City Hall janitor to eight others; that of wood inspector to six more. How many promises did he make in all, and how many men thirst for his blood?

A tramp hires out to a farmer for fourteen dollars per month. He gets a boss dinner, works an hour and skips. Counting the dinner worth thirty cents how much did he make? Counting the three meals he got from the farmer's dog at twenty-five cents each how much did he lose?

Two men who regard their sacred honor as at stake go out to fight a duel. One shoots a calf in a field and the other pops a farmer sitting on a fence, and they shake hands and declare their sacred honors freed from all stains. How much sacred honor does it take to fill a flour-sack, and how long would it take one grasshopper to eat the whole business up?

A citizen who thinks it would be nice to have fresh eggs every day buys thirteen fowls at sixty cents each; lumber to the amount of \$12; hires a man for \$5 to build a park and in three months pays out \$4.20 for feed. In the twelve weeks he gets four dozen eggs and loses five hens by death and mysterious disappearance. How much have his eggs cost him per dozen?

A father pays \$200 to educate his daughter in music; \$50 to enable her to say "good day" in French; \$100 to give her lessons in painting; \$25 to learn her trade. She then marries a man who is working on a salary of \$14 per week, estimating a girl's salary at \$2.50 per week?

Jones sells his farm for \$8,000 and invests the money in mining stock paying a dividend of sixteen per cent. How long will it take the company to absorb his capital and leave him as flat as a pancake?

A boy buys a harvest apple for a cent. He gives a boy a taste for a kite worth four cents; another boy a small bite for a marble worth a penny; a third boy a big bite for a jackknife worth six cents, and then has enough left to get up a case of colic worth \$7. How much does he make by the speculation?

A servant girl works in a certain family for three weeks at \$3 per week. She breaks four goblets at twenty-eight cents each, three tea cups valued at twenty cents apiece, throws \$1.20 worth of bread and biscuit into the alley, and gets away with half a set of knives and forks costing \$3. How much is the family out of pocket?

A druggist mixes two ounces of water and three cents' worth of powder together and charges fifty-six cents for the prescription. Estimating the water at eighty cents and his time at twenty, how much does he lose? It's curious, but druggists lose money just that way.—*Detroit Free Press*.

A Remarkable Shot.

H. J. Sheldon left his camp at Cooper City, on the Pecos, last Saturday afternoon in search of game. About four o'clock in the afternoon the burro, which had wandered ahead, came running back, apparently in great terror, ears and tail erect, eyes glaring, making that peculiar, mournful sound for which its species is noted, and refusing to be caught or comforted. Not being able to make out from the report of the confused burro just what had happened, Mr. Sheldon cocked his gun and advanced slowly and cautiously on the unknown enemy. Crawling along on his hands and knees for about a quarter of a mile he at length doubled a bend in the river, and there, standing in full view in the meadow, and not more than 150 yards away, he saw a huge grizzly bear with three cubs, and, just beyond the bear, and in direct range with

THE DAILY BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1883.



"OUR ingress in life
Is naked and bare;
Our progress through life
Is through trouble and care;
Our egress from life will be
No one knows where;
But if we do well here
We shall do well there.
I could tell you no more
Should I preach a whole year."

GET your money ready for street car tickets.

OWEN's block on Myall avenue is now inhabited.

ASSESSOR TOM WOOD is still on top with flying colors.

THE Board of Equalization seems to be a badly bored board.

By formal action of the council the city pig is to remain a protected animal.

"OLD GOLD" flour continues to hold its own in popularity, and is now widely used.

MR. E. L. WORTHINGTON has been admitted as an attorney by the Court of Appeals.

THE wild, untamed city pig is to continue to roam at large, unmolested, with no one to make him afraid.

THE small-pox is said to prevail to a greater extent at Cincinnati than has been stated by the papers of that city.

FRANK JACKSON was fined \$2 and costs in the Mayor's Court on Monday for a breach of the peace in assaulting Marshall Smith.

MR. GEORGE C. GOGGIN sold on Saturday, for the Payton heirs, twenty-seven acres of land near Mt. Gilead, to H. P. Walker for \$632.

DURING the storm last night a number of large trees were blown down near Washington and in other neighborhoods. We have heard of no serious damage in the county.

THE decoration of the graves of the Federal dead will take place to-morrow under the auspices of Joseph Heiser Grand Army Post. The city council will attend in a body.

A VIOLENT gale of wind struck Maysville this morning between twelve and one o'clock, but with the exception of a few trees blown down in various parts of the city, no damage was done.

A PASSENGER and freight train on the C. & O. Railroad collided near Hedges' Station in Clark county on Monday afternoon wrecking several cars. Fortunately no person was seriously hurt.

THE stock sales at Flemingsburg on Monday were well attended and the offerings were large and of good quality. Flemingsburg is now said to be one of the best horse markets in the State.

THE street railway tracklayers have reached Limestone Bridge and a gang is at work to day cutting down the elevation in the street near the residence of Mr. Charles H. Frank in East Maysville.

A LARGE tobacco barn belonging to J. W. Gatewood burned near Mt. Sterling, on Sunday. The building was worth \$1,000 and the tobacco in it about \$5,000, all of which was lost. The insurance was \$3,000.

CHARGES have been preferred at the Mayor's office against David Murphy, for breach of the peace, in assaulting John Clair, at Hickey's saloon, on Market street, Monday afternoon. Clair is said to be severely hurt.

THE Lexington Transcript says Craft is still praying loudly and earnestly seeming to realize that his sojourn on earth is of but short and doubtful tenure. The decision of the Court of Appeals in his case has not yet been delivered.

THOMAS CLARK, who was wounded in the leg during the attack on the jail at Mt. Sterling, a few days ago, formerly lived in this county. His wound was so severe as to require the amputation of his leg, which was successfully done last Sunday.

THE residence of Mr. David Hunter, Sr., near Washington, caught fire on Monday evening about six o'clock from a defective flue and was totally destroyed. Most of his household property was saved. The house was insured for \$2,000, in the Aetna, J. F. Brodrick, agent. The entire loss was about \$3,000.

THE commencement exercises of Riverside Seminary, at Vanceburg, Prof. H. K. Taylor, principal, begins with a sermon on Sunday, June 3rd, by Rev. T. S. Wade. There will be an elocutionary contest the following Monday evening, a concert on Tuesday evening and the graduating exercises on Wednesday morning.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Equalization Flattened Out—The Hog to Have the Privilege of the City Unmolested.

The council met on Monday evening with Dr. Phister in the chair.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Hall and was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the council has found it necessary to reduce in every case that has been brought before them the alteration of the assessment made by the Board of Equalization,

WHEREAS, there are a great many who have not complained to us, either because they are not advised of our meeting, or are absent from the city, or would rather pay the excess than come before us, as is the case with widows and others, and yet who are probably more aggrieved than many whom we have relieved, therefore

Resolved, that we hereby adopt the assessment made by the Board of Equalization, Thomas Wood, and make it the assessment for the year 1883, except only where a reduction has been made by the Board of Equalization or an assessment has been made of property or money that has been omitted.

A motion made by Dr. Martin that the Committee on Laws and Ordinances be instructed to prepare an ordinance to be reported at the next meeting prohibiting hogs running at large in the streets was lost, by a vote of 7 to 3.

A similar motion concerning dogs and bitches was lost, also by the same vote.

On motion of T. M. Pearce the council accepted the invitation to attend in a body the decoration of the graves of the Federal dead on Wednesday the 30th inst. Adjourned.

PERSONALS.

Elder R. C. Ricketts is very ill at the residence of Mrs. James Spaulding.

Mrs. R. M. Bishop, wife of ex-Governor Bishop, died at Cincinnati, on Sunday, of pneumonia.

Judge G. S. Wall left Monday night for Chicago on legal business. He will be absent about a week.

Hon. Martin P. Marshall, of Washington, who has been very ill, is unconscious this morning and in a very critical condition.

The following is from the Portsmouth, O. Times of last week:

Baron Hartwig Von Sonnen, the great magician, who has been around the world several times, has retired from the stage and settled in this city, for life of greater ease, and will take editorial charge of the Portsmouth Correspondent next week. The Baron has journalistic experience in both Germany and France, and has an enviable reputation as a writer of fiction in the German, French, English and Swedish tongues. We extend him a cordial welcome to the ranks of Portsmouth journalism. His family is now in this city, residing on Third street.

Mr. W. C. Wilson, of Owingsville, the father of the late W. L. Wilson, is in the city. He was one of the survivors of the ill-fated A. N. Johnson, which exploded her boilers near this city on the 29th of December, 1848. He was terribly scalded and was taken to the office of doctors Davis and Tebb, in this city, where he remained for about two months before he could be removed.

Mr. T. J. Zoeller, the electrician, who has been in Maysville putting up the electric light machinery at the Knitting Works, returned to Louisville on Monday evening. The light gives perfect satisfaction and is as steady and brilliant as Mr. Salomon has represented it to be. He has worked very energetically to introduce it in this city and he now has the pleasure of seeing it in use and satisfactorily. Mr. Salomon will go to Louisville in a few days with several of our citizens to exhibit the light in operation there, and on his return to Maysville will bring the matter of lighting the streets before the city authorities in a definite form. He is very confident that he can furnish a light that will be satisfactory to the public both in quality and price.

On Saturday about midnight a party of men attacked the house of Mr. J. C. A. King, who lives on the line between Mason and Fleming counties. He was awakened by their cries and the barking of his dogs, and shortly after they fired a volley of shots at the dogs wounding one of them. Fortunately none of the inmates of the house were hurt. Mr. King knows no reason for the outrage further than that one of the men employed on his farm had had a difficulty with him some time previously, and may have taken this method to revenge himself. The matter is in the hands of the officers.

A WRITER in the Scientific American recommends the following as a certain preventive of the ravages of the cabbage worm: "Put a quantity of green tansy in a barrel and add cold water. Let it stand a day or two and then sprinkle the cabbage heads (using a fine sprinkler) with the liquid about twice a week." The writer adds, "I have never found a worm on them after the third sprinkling. Continue to sprinkle or they will come."

Accident Insurance.

Accidents will happen in all occupations and situations. They will happen whether you travel or not. They cost money, valuable time and even life. Accident Insurance costs but a small premium. It guarantees \$1,000 to \$10,000 in case of accidental death, or a weekly indemnity, \$3,000 tickets at 25 cents a day—30 days for \$4.50. Apply to M. F. MARSH, Agent, Library Building, Sutton Street.

COUNTY POINTS.

GLENVILLE, LEWIS COUNTY.

The frost last week killed a great many garden plants.

A half storm passed through here Sunday last, but the hail was small and not much damage was done.

Wm. P. Lyons, is attending court this week at Flemingsburg.

Rains Emmons, lost on Tuesday last a fine blue mare worth over \$200.

R. A. Marshall killed on Saturday last a blacksnake measuring six feet three inches.

Edward Thompson, of Maysville was here Sunday, shaking hands with his friends.

Joseph Ward sold last week his horse to a Mr. Little, of Manchester, for \$122.50 cash.

Rev. John G. Fee, of Madison county, Ky., is preaching here this week.

Elder J. F. Brown was with us on Sunday and Monday last.

Prof. fate will hold a protracted meeting at the Presbyterian Church beginning the Monday night after the third Sunday in next month.

CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON.

Miss Florence Adair, is visiting relatives in Maysville.

Hon. M. P. Marshall has been quite sick for several days, but we are happy to say, he is better, hope he may be restored to his usual health in a few days.

There being no service at the Presbyterian Church in this place, several of the number of that congregation went to Maysville to hear Rev. J. Witherspoon.

Misses Sallie and Kate Fristoe and Miss Will Burgoyne have returned from a delightful visit to visit to the family of Mr. J. Thompson at Fern Leaf, from whence they attended conference at Lebanon.

Messrs. Harry Burgoyne, Lee Norris and K. Moore, of Fern Leaf visited our town Sunday.

Mr. John Lashbrook is having his house improved with a coat of paint. Henry S. Wood is doing the work. Henry is our bus painter.

Rev. J. S. Sims, of Flemingsburg, passed through our town on Friday. He had been attending conference.

Miss W. E. Metcalfe has returned home from an extended visit to New Orleans.

The colored Methodists of this place are building a parsonage in the church yard, for their pastor, Rev. Nichols.

THE opinion of the general public in regard to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is confirmed by clergymen, lawyers, public speakers and actors. All say it is the best remedy that can be procured for all afflictions of the vocal organs, throat and lungs.

Cincinnati Letter

CINCINNATI, May 27, 1883.

Ed. Bulletin: It is a novelty to see on the 21st of May, the hills white with snow and to learn by telegraph that there is ten or twelve inches at Wapakoneta and other northern portions of the state, but yet even worse things than this have occurred within the memory of living men. In 1816 we had a year that especially was without a summer. In the New England States and New York, nine degrees of latitude further north than Cincinnati, it is true, the cold during that entire spring and summer was extraordinary. There was frost and ice all through the month of May, snow storms occurred as late as the 17th of June, when three inches fell in New York State, seven in Maine and ten in Vermont. In the latter State the cold was so intense that a flock of sheep perished in the snow. In Massachusetts the corn was all destroyed except in a few sheltered localities and not enough ripened throughout the country for seed the ensuing year. There were severe frosts and ice formed in some cases half an inch in thickness in July and again in August. The beginning of September was warm and genial, more so, indeed, than any preceding month in the year, but towards the end it turned cold and severe frost occurred once more. There was much consternation at this extraordinary freak of nature and a wide spread apprehension that the sun was losing his force and that the end of all things approached. The ensuing winter was, however, of unusual mildness and next year the sun resumed business at the old stand and has given a remarkably good account of his warming capacities nearly ever subsequent summer since. But, notwithstanding the snow storm and cold weather we underwent, fruit and even green vegetation here scarcely suffered at all, the sky remaining fortunately covered until the wind shifted to a warmer quarter, when the sun came out once more in all his glory and spring resumed her march towards the summer. The fact is Cincinnati, with her railroads connecting with the South Atlantic and Gulf States, brings spring and summer to her doors even before the ice is thawed upon her hills. We have bananas from the tropics, while it is still winter and peaches, strawberries, peaches, beets, potatoes and other garden delicacies, before our own gardeners have these hardly out of the ground. This, of course, extends the seasons for these luxuries over a much longer period, and makes Cincinnati especially desirable as a residence for those who enjoy good living and out of season.

The annual examination of the College of Music, of Cincinnati, is now in progress and shows a most wonderful development on the part of this great musical institute. Your readers are probably aware that within a few months the whole plan of the College has changed. Mr. Springer, who founded Music Hall, having liberally endowed it in having the condition that henceforth it shall not be conducted for financial profit, but must devote all its vast resources to extending and broadening its scheme of musical instruction. It has now some forty professors, some very eminent in the profession, and near five hundred pupils scattered over every State and Territory. There was a small panic in town that extended even to the College pupils the other day from a small-pox scare, growing out of a case of that disease in a private school in another part of the city, but happily it subsided about as quickly as it came, and everything goes on as usual. The city is very free from epidemic disease at this time, and we hope may remain so. J. B. C.

On Saturday about midnight a party of men attacked the house of Mr. J. C. A. King, who lives on the line between Mason and Fleming counties. He was awakened by their cries and the barking of his dogs, and shortly after they fired a volley of shots at the dogs wounding one of them. Fortunately none of the inmates of the house were hurt. Mr. King knows no reason for the outrage further than that one of the men employed on his farm had had a difficulty with him some time previously, and may have taken this method to revenge himself. The matter is in the hands of the officers.

A WRITER in the Scientific American recommends the following as a certain preventive of the ravages of the cabbage worm: "Put a quantity of green tansy in a barrel and add cold water. Let it stand a day or two and then sprinkle the cabbage heads (using a fine sprinkler) with the liquid about twice a week." The writer adds, "I have never found a worm on them after the third sprinkling. Continue to sprinkle or they will come."

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REST.

Rest will be sweet in the evening, when the day's long labor is done—Now, I must be up and doing, for my work is scarce begun!

Peace may be dear to the veteran, grown weary of war's alarms—But now I'm longing for battle, the clash and the clang of arms!

Death by and by will be welcome, if I have been faithful and true—Now, there is life to be lived, and I have so much to do!

Once, in the early morning, when the dews were not yet dry,In the misty summer morning, or ever the sun was high,

As I looked along the road whereby I must presently go, And saw how great was the journey, how fiercely the noon would glow,

Life felt too heavy a burden, and I so weary and worn, Weary before I had labored, and longing for night at morn.

Weary before I had labored; but labor has brou me rest, And now I am only eager to do my work with the best.

What right have I to be weary, when my work is scarce begun? What right have I to be weary, while aught remains to be done?

I shall be weary at even, and rest will the sweetest; And blessed will peace be to them that have won the victory!

But now is the time for battle—now I would strive with the best; Now is the time for labor; hereafter remaineth a rest.

Fractions Horses.

The reason why there are so many fractious and unsafe horses is so many fractious and unreliable men to train them. "Break" has heretofore been the term used to express the operation of training colts or horses for service. And it is truly expressive of what is done or attempted to be done. The rough, rude and cruel treatment an untrained colt is subjected to, is enough to break the temper and destroy the morals of the best natured instincts of a colt. To beat knowledge or morals into a boy or a colt has about played out. The first thing an inhuman wretch does who undertakes to train a colt, is to put a villainous blind bridle on him, one of the worst relics which has come down to us from ignorance and barbarism. Then he is reined up so tight that his instinct teaches him to go backward instead of forward. The check rein is so rigged as to throw out his nose and give his face a horizontal position like a camel's, so that he can neither see the ground when he steps, nor sideways on account of the blinds. Then the man who is called a horse jockey teaches the tender and naturally kind colt information with an infamous whip.

The colt should be treated kindly in every step. By gentle handling and kindness of voice inspire his confidence, and he will soon recognize his master as a friend instead of an enemy. The human voice in kind tones or firm command is a very potent agent in controlling and directing as intelligent an animal as a horse. When a horse is once taught his duty and what man demands, the whip may urge him forward, and the rein may guide him, but the rude and insensible use of either only irritates instead of subdues his insubordination. No domestic animal more readily responds to the power of kindness than the horse. God gave man dominion over all animals, but it is mainly by the steadiness of his nerve, the firmness of his command and the potency of a mild voice that he is able to exert most powerfully his dominion.

As it takes time and patience to train (not break) colts, the winter is the best time. And colts cannot be trained too young. By this do not understand that they should be subjected to severe heavy labor. When a colt is six or eight months old he is easily handled, especially if he has been made halter-wise when he was not over three weeks old as he should have been. It is no injury, but a great benefit to train colts early. When they once learn, unlike boys, they never forget the lessons. If by rudeness and fractious treatment the colt learns bad tricks at this season in life, they are too apt to stick to him, and may drop out at any time after, when trouble frets or discourages him. So really nearly all bad tricks or vicious actions of horses are the natural results of the ill temper or rash actions of the person who trains them. Never allow your horse to see you out of temper, or to receive from you rash or cruel treatment. He neither deserves nor is benefited by it.—Iowa State Register.

The Dangers of Vegetarian Diet.

The wife of the celebrated Dr. Tanner has lately taken up her abode in France, having obtained a divorce from her eccentric husband under the following circumstances: Dr. Tanner, it appears, is peculiarly addicted to extraneous fancies; and, some time since, he thought that he had found out that the human character becomes modified according to the food taken by the individual, and especially in relation to the vegetables consumed. Ca rots, he avers, make people fidgety and sly; turnips produce extreme amiability; whilst a prolonged diet of French beans induces great irritability of temper. The carrying out of this theory has brought great trouble into Dr. Tanner's home. He made a heavy wager on the question with some friends, and experimented on Mrs. Tanner with French beans, giving her to eat about three pounds of this vegetable daily. It is not altogether to be wondered at if, after such a regimen, Mrs. Tanner became rather more irritable than was perhaps contemplated, and threw a jug at Dr. Tanner's head. The doctor, however, gained his bet; and, more thoroughly convinced than ever of the truth of his theory, put his wife on the turnip diet, so as to make her as amiable as she was before the French bean regimen. This time, however, the result was not so strictly in accordance with the theory. Mrs. Tanner objected to be any longer a subject for these vegetarian experiments; sued for a divorce, and, what is more singular, obtained it. British Medical Journal.

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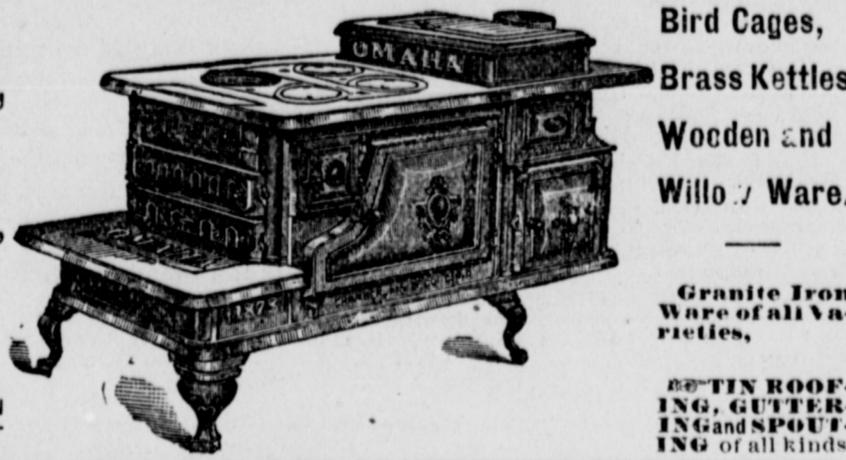
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